DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MATIONAL FREE SO'L CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

Great Turn-out of the Party.

Large and Enthusiastic Hass Meeting.

Specials by Fred. Douglass and Others.

THE ATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumo: Settlement of the Difficulty between Arssrs. Fillmore and Webster.

The Apropriation Bills in Congress.

THE TOWN OF HELENA BURNED.

The Kaine Extradition Case. die. die. die.

The Pittsburg Conventions. PITTSBURG, August 11-10 A M.

The five soil party were never represented in such proce. The city is filled with delegates from all quarany price for a bed. Fred. Douglass is here. In coming from Cleveland to Pittsburg, the cars stopped to let Douglass sit down with the white men. The white men passed resolutions that he should sit down with them.

It is no a believed that Salmon P. Chase will be the nos two-fola : first, to defeat Pierce, to whom he has reason to be perequally hostile; and secondly to defeat the strong-

Gemocrate will lose Ohio, and that important State be given to Scott. Hale, in his letter declining the nomina-The democrats got a good dose in 1848, but

This meraing, however, the Pennsylvania Free Soil ing vote cominating J. P. Halo, notwithstanding his letter; and some shrewd ones now say he is to be the declaration of a candidate for the office of bishop, in England, whou he solemnly protests, before his conse cration, " Meto Episcoperi, Note Episcoperi" (I don't want to be made a bishop. Neither Hale nor Chase is here, but Joshan R. Giddings is The question of the nomimations will not come up till this afternoon, if even then, and probably will not be decided to day.

The mering, last night, was addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., Lewis Tappan, of New York, Erastu Hopkins . Mass., Dr. Snedgrass, of Baltimore, and seve-

parties, a where, among them some Scott members of the Whig General Committee of New York, operating to control it a action of the National Free Soil Convention each in the direction deemed favorable to the success of tween the factions for the mastery. The whigs prefer the ination of Chase, and the d-mocrats the nomination of Hale. The general feeling of the free soilers is to go sheed inderendent of both parties.

THE CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS. Pittsburg, August 11, 1852. At ten c'clock this forenoon, the delegates to the Na-tional Free Scil Convention assembled in Masonic Hall, in pursuance of the following call :--

In pursuance of the following call:

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Notice is hereby given that a National to aventien, consisting of delegates of the free democracy.

All as emple at the city of Pittaburg on Wedmesday, the etworth day of August next, at neon, for the purpose of electing chadidates for the offices of President and Vice I resident of the United States. Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable convention of Au at, 1818, are requested, within their respective States and deorgeosional Districts, to meet and elect delegates where the teams has not already been done—each State being cuttiled to three times the number of its delegated.

he General Free Soil Committee
Samuel Lewis, Chairman.
Washir Cros., June 19, 1862.
The hall was densely filled with outsiders, in the shape of a mass worting, to the inconvenience of the delegates who had not seem to move in. It is supposed that two thousand persons were present, and there were hundreds could not gain admittance. In this eme gency, the Committee of Arrangements sought and ob-tained Lafayette Hall, where it was announced the delo-gates would adjourn, while Masome Hall would be left in possession of the mass meeting.

There were white spirits, black spirits, blue spirits, red spirits, and gray spirits, including a number of ladies.

There were representatives of all the issue and schisms under the sun. First, Doublas occasion, a requirement

yania, Secretaries.
Judge Spattenno, on taking the chair, briefly returned thanks, accepting the post as one both of duty and honor.
The Rev. Mr. Navins then uddressed a prayer to the

The Rev. Mr. Nevus then addressed a prayer to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. Sancer, Lowns, of Ohio, Chairman of the National Committee, then proceeded to explain why the Convention was called at Pitzsburg and why it was called in the particular form in which it was called. The Convention assembled at Cleveland assi year: and appointed him and others, as a committee to make the call. We had corresponded with different members, and we had only followed their wiskes in calling the Convention at Pittsburg. In reference to the call threaf if the committee did wrong it was not intentional. We each only assumed the name of the "friends of freedom," instead of the old designation, and their object was that there should be no obstruction to the presenting of a solid front to slavery. The difficulty was finally referred to Judge Alica of Masacchusetts at whose suggestion the call time and place, was fixed. They de fred that no receive the cold shoulder. He was happy to say that there were representations here to-day of all those; and some of them the very men the melves who had taken the lead in the good cause—had been foremost in the fight—men who never qualled and never suffered the standard to be trailed in the dust. There was one Lecoyne, of Chiladelphia, Durkeo of Wisconsin; and Joshua R. Gidding, of Ohio (Great cheering.) There was also the right honorable and noble Lewis Tappan, of New York; and nobler states prevent. (Applause.) Representatives of all the others, whose heart were elevand. Most of the States were represented. There were representatives of all the others, who were of the anti-slaver party, were there.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New York, then said, in reference. of Grace,
AMURI, LEWIS, of Ohio, Chairman of the National

at least four slave States present (Applause) Representatives of all the others, who were of the anti-slaver party, were here.

Mr. Lewis Tapran, of New York, then said, in reference to the call, that his objections to it, and the objection of his friends, were, that it excluded them from the Convention None were invited that did not approve of the Buffalo platform. Now, he did not approve of the Buffalo platform. He did not like it in many respects, but he was assured by the gentleman, that he and his friends would meet a hearty reception; and from what he saw to-day, he was glad he was among them. He did not come to create difficulties, but secure unanimity—and he felt that this time they would erect a platform from which no man could leap, unless to break his neck. (Much applause.)

At the suggestion of Mr. Lewis Tappan, Rev. Dr. Nevins offered prayer. The reverend gentleman addressed the Creator as a God of justice and a friend of freedom, and in times of difficulty he had always shown himself to be the God of humanity. He thanked Him, that since the question of freedom had been taken up, little by little, the had been their pillar of since by night; and though many of them had left their bones in the wilderness, God was bringing the survivors to the promised land.

At this stage of the proceedings a placard was borne into the meeting with the following inscription:—

their differences and meantime the mass meeting might go on. The resolution was adopted.

RB-ASSEMBLY IN LAPAYETTE HALL.

At 12 o'clock the Convention resumed its session at Lafayette Hall—an immense mass meeting being in possession of Masonie Hall.

Judge Syalming took the chair

Fred. Douglass was inoving about shaking hands with the delegates, and he finally took his seat among the New Yorkers.

The resolution for appointing a platform committee was taken up

Mr. Young, of New York, urged three members from each State, to represent the thing great centiments here represented—or the committee. He wanted hand reform—which would upreot white as well as black stavery—fully represented.

The committee was finally restricted to one from each State, and the following members were appointed as the PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

Austia Willey, Maine., George G Forg. N H., Charles F. Adams, Mass., Jos. R. Helley, Conn., J. B. Harris, R. I., M. M. Davis, V., George G. P., N., Alex, Platt, N. J., J. M. Pusey, Del., Joshus R. Giddiugs, Ohio, W. S. Etliett, Mish., W. M. Booth, Wis, James Woltman, Iowa., S. M. Bell, Vs., J. B. Cripps, Ky., The Convention then adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention assembled at three o'clock.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The committee on organization reported, recommen

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,
VICE PRESIDENTS

Stephen Fatrick, Maine.
James Beverley, N. H.
William Jackson, Mass.
Josiah Brewer, Cons.
Joseph M. Puscy, Delaware.
Joseph M. Puscy, Delaware.
F Julius Lemoyne, Fenna.
Warren Chase, Wisconsin.
James R. Collins. Illinois.
B. M. Bell, Virginis.
A. W. Bilin, Kentucky.
A. W. Blinn, Kentucky.
A. W. Blinn, Kentucky.
A. W. Blinn, Kentucky.
A. W. Blinn, Kentucky.
B. M. Booth, Wisconsin.
I. P. Noble New York.
S. M. Booth, Wisconsin.
I. P. Noble New York.
D. Hongh, Illin is.
FRED. DOUGLASS AN ADDITIONAL SECRETARY.
On the motion of Mr. Taepan. Frederick Douglass was nominated as an additional Secretary by acclamation
Gen. Wilson, on taking the chiar, addressed the Convention, expressing his acknowledgement, and promising to discharge the duties with impartiality.
FRED. Douglas took his sect as Secretary amid loud applause.
A resolution was adonted proceedings the product of the process of the convention of the process of the convention of the process of the convention of the process of t

applause.

A resolution was adopted, prescribing the mode of veting each delegation to cast the electoral vote by their chairman. Judge Spalling moved that all resolutions be re-ferred to the Standing Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted.

A TEMPERANCE MOVE.

Mr. THOMAS, of Pa., offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that the convention will nominate no man for President, or Vice President, who uses intoxicating drinks, and who is not a friend of temperance reforma-

Mr. Wills, of Pa, moved a reconsideration of the resolution giving delegations the power to east the whole electoral vote of the State—as the one delegate from Virginia under that resolution would have 15 votes—making him a second General Commander.

[A large delegation from Michigan having just arrived, here entered the hall]

The resolution, after an hour's debate, was reconsidered.

dered.

Mr. Tarrax offered an amendment that the majority of delegations shall not govern minorities, but each delegate vote for himself.

The whole subject was finally referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Tappan, of New York, Vaughan, of Obio and Hopkins, of Mass.

The Convention at five o'clock adjourned to nine o'clock to morrow morning.

The Convention at five o'clock adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Doublass Declining to Speak.

The members, before leaving the hall, called on Fred. Douglass to address them, but he begged to be excused, as he had already made a long speech this afternoon, and did not think it advisable to further tax his organs of speech on this occasion.

speech on this occasion.

The Platform Committee, etc.

The Platform Committee were out all the afternoon, but are not yet prepared to report.

A large number of additional delegates are expected this evening. The city is crowded.

PROCEEDINGS IN MASS MEETING. WAYSON G. HAYNES moved that General Wilson, o

General Wilson declined, on the ground that it was more becoming for some person who was not a delegate, Figally, Mr. John P. Converse, of Ohio, was nominated

chusetts, addressed the meeting. He said both the great parties at their national conventions had surren-dered the national honor to the slave power. There was dered the national honor to the slave power. There was not the slightest difference between the two factions. It was all a scramble for the loaves and fishes—a fight for the fifty million of spoils with which they bought up and bribed the press of the country. This convention, therefore, assembled as the free democracy. Federalism might die and other party names might die, but democracy was a name that could never die. They were the true democracy. It had been said at the last election that they had but one idea, but their opponents of the whig and democraciparties had only haif an idea between them, and that was slavery. Men who struggle for reform must go on as of old in the spirit of martyrdom. They did not, therefore, expect the spoils. Look at the degradation of his own State at the last election. The whige of Massachusetts raised the standard of Taylor and for evoil, and contended that they were better tree collers than we were. Webster said so, and so did they all; but what did they do at the late National Convention? They abjured the principles, and want leading for the slave power.

EMSSAMER INCONDITINEY

fre soil, and contended that they were better tree collect than we were. Webster said so, and so dd they ali; but what did they do at the late National Convention? They aligned the principles, and went headlong for the slave power.

NENSPAPE ENCONSTERICY.

Mr. Charles Whomer, of Berkshire county. Mass., was next called on. In allusion to what the previous speaker his said of the want of principle in free soilers he contrasted the present and past course of the New Fork Tribune. the Albany Eccuring Journals and the Baston Alles. Ill lately these journals had professed out-and-out antiskry party. What did he find now? Those principles thrown overbeard like kittens, and the honors and spoils of effice gree dily sought after in exchange. In this they had followed the example of Daniel Webster, who claimed the Buffale platiour as his own, and said that the Winnet previse was but his stoken thunder. (Great lengther.) Where was now the political Gamailel at whose feet he was brought up this speech of the 7th of March answered the question; and were Daniel Webster the whig party, he would then have alemilosed that party at once; but he stuck to it till he saw that they abandoned their principles at the National Convention at Baitimore, in order to cat Southern diet. (Laughter and appliause.) Daniel Webster was an adopted son of Massachusetts, which nourished him till be became a giant, and smote her with a battle axe. But he was receiving the reward of his deeds. The South, too, "while they loved the treason despised the traitor." In the Whig National Convention, the possoned chalice was commended to his own lips. He was saily fellem—a proof that hensety is necessary to permanent success.

END PETREES FIELD, DOUGLASS AND A LANDLORD—FRED. TRUMPHANT. ETC.

Judge Bissell.—I doubt the way of thinking. As one instance of that, the was the had been thereton whether what they may do is going to affect either the whigs or the democrate. He was a favorable time for the remediate of the hotel there, in the reason with Douglass,

conquest and purchase from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and even the islands of the sea! Look at this wast Union, brought together by a natural chain of takes and rivers and also by camels. Had this nation no other destiry then banks, and tariffs, and sub-treasuries, and the acquisition of terrigories and was tell fair land to be descrized by transforming human beings into brutes and chartely (Shonts of 'no.'') Or dear as this Union was, he would rat her se !! shivered to atoms than perpetuated for such purposes. As the noble Kosssuth has said 'God has offen worked cut the destloy of a nation in the outlines of the face of nature.'' A Reman Sension began and concluded every succh by saving "Carthage must be destroyed." In the same spirit, but in a better cause, he would close his speech by saving slevery must be destroyed. To this conclusion he came from reasoning and by looking into the pact, the present and the future.

ing and by looking into the past, the present and the future.

A QUEER SPECCH—A SOND—DINNER.

Mr. Arbison of Chio, who came to the front of the platform, with the banner already described, said he had got up that banner in 1848, because he had no chance of being allowed to speak and express all he had to say. He had carried it ever since and he would carry it till a free soil President was elected. He then said he held in his hand a prospectus of a new paper, called the Harpoon, which was out for small fish, and out for wholes; and he concluded by singling a free soil song he had composed. The andience, however, seemed to have a greater relich for their dinner than for the vocal sweets of Mr. Addison, and the mass meeting then adjourned, at one o'clock, till two o'clock.

The celebrated Mrs. Swisshelm was present during the forepoon.

foreneon.

The greatest interest, and the most intense excitement, prevailed throughout the proceedings.

prevailed throughout the proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the mass meeting re-assembled, and a grest many ladies of all colors made their appearance. The blacks sitting among the whites and presenting such beautiful centrart as does ivery and clony.

The Charaman said, while they were uniting for a speaker that Mr. Addison would sing one of his songs. The old whigs in 1840, sang the democrats down flat, and it had been well said by a philosopher in England, that give him the making of the songs of a nation and he cared not for its purse or sword. The ladies would be with the music, and wherever they were there was victory. They were here to hear the truth, and no doubt they would be impressed by it, and go home, and bring forth fruit. (Laughter.) "Evil to him who evil thinks." He was a plain man, a miller by trade, and when he returned home, he would pick his mill stones, and put them in grinding order. (Renewed laughter.)

Bir. Romisson addressed the meeting, and in the course of his observations and the said the said the descriptions.

laughter)
Mr. Romsson addressed the meeting, and in the course
of his observations said the real slaveholders were the
Northern men, while the Southern men were but slave-

Whers.

Here there were loud calls for "Douglass," but he was Here there were loud calls for "Douglass," but he was not in the room.

The Charmas then announced that there would be an open air meeting in the evening at the grove. To morrow would be the great day of the Coavention.

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, vindicated the tail plume of Gen. Scott, and the short plume of Gen. Pierce. The infamous whige, he continued now called on the free soilers to fall into line and mount their platform, but they would be disappointed; and as for the democrats, a hail (Hale) storm in the Granite state would burst over Concord.

While the speaker was proceeding, Free Douglass made his appearance, upon which there were loud calls for him, while others called on the speaker to go on. A contention arose as to whether the black man or white man should have precedence. It was at length decided in faver of the black man, and several voices called upon him to speak from the middle of the room that all might hear. Several voices cried out he would make himself heard, and he proceeded to the platform with the air and swagger of a man who said to himself.—'Pli make you all hear, and feel me too.' He were white trowsers and a blue coat with brass buttons—indicative of the bronze in his face.

near, and ted me too. He were white trowers and a blue coat with brass buttons—indicative of the bronze in his face

PEFCH OF FEED DOUGLASS.

Mr. FREDERICK POCGLASS. (colored man) then said—Gentlemen, I take it you are in earnest, and therefore I will address you. I san taken by surprise, but I never lack a word on such an occasion as this. The object of this convention is to organize a party, not merely for the present, but a party identified with deemal principles. I have come here, not so much a free soiler as others have come I am, of course, for circumscribing and damaging slavery in every way. But my motto is extermination—not only in Mexico, but in New Orleans; not only in California but in South Carolina. Nowhere has God ordained that this beautiful land shall be cursed with bondage by custaving men. The slaveholders not only forfiet their right to liberty, but to life itself. (Applause.) The earth is field, and it ought to be covered with righteousness, and not slavery. We expect this great National Convention to lay down some such principles as this. What we want is not a temporary organization for a temporary want, but a firm fixed immoveable, therty party. Had the old liberty party continued true to its principles, we sever would have seen such a hell born ementment as the Fugitive Slave law. Both National Conventions acted in open contempt of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North by incorporating, as the corner stone of their two platforms, the infemous law to which I have alluded—a law which, I think will never be repealed—it is too bad to be repealed—a law it only to be trampled under foot, (suiting the action to the word.) The only way to make the Fugitive Slave law a local lotter, is to make half a dozen or more dead kidnappers carried down South would cool the ardor of Southern gentlemen, and keep them in check awhile. That is perfectly right as long as the colored men has no protection. The colored men's rights are less than these of a jackas. No man can take away a jackas without submi twelve men in any part of this country—for none of it is free. A black man may be carried away without any rec. A time to a jury. It is only necessary to claim him and that some viliatu should swear to his identity. There is more protection there for a horse for a donkey or any-thing, rather than a colored man—who is, therefore, jus-tified in the eye of God, in maintaining his right with his

Discuss—The man who takes the office of a blood-bien designation by the firsted as a bloodhound, and I be the beautifier and that it is readed as a bloodhound, and I be life rated that it is readed as a bloodhound, and I be life that it is readed as a bloodhound and I be life that it is readed as a bloodhound as a beginning. This fregitive Slavelaw had the support of the Lords, and the Coxes, the Tyngs, the sharps, and the flate (Laughter). It is nevertheless a degradation; and if the American people were not sunk into degradation too deep for one possessing so little eloquence as I do to deteribe, they would feel it, too This vile, in-frail law does not interfere with singing of psalms, or any thing of that kind, but with the weightier matters of the law, judgment, merey, and faith. It makes it criminal for you, sir to carry out the principles of Christianity. It forbids you to right-forbids you to show merey—torbids you to the principles of Christianity. It forbids you to the principles of Christianity. It forbids you the right of religion, it would have been a very different thing. Had it been a law to strike at baptism for instance, it would have been denounced from 1,000 polipics, and we to the politician who did not come to the rescue. But what are we—an unprincipled set of Lawyes (Laughter). You feel it to be so. Note a man of you that looks a follow democrater whig in the face, but have a supplier of government to repeat it. I am proud to be one of the disceptes of Gerrit's familia, and this is his doctrine; and he coly attess what all law writers have said who have risen to any eminence. Human government is for the protection of rights, and not for the destruction of rights, and when human government is for the protection of rights, and not for the destruction of rights, and when human government is for the protection of rights, and not for the destruction of rights, and when human government is for the protection of rights, and not for the said and the read of the law of the law of the law of the law

sentstate he represents the future state. If he does not represent what we are, he represents what we cought to be. In conclusion this party ought to extend a hand to the noble self-secrificing patriot-clorious Kosauth. But I am a voting delegate, and must now go to the convention.

Mr. Douglass having thus finished his very temperate harrangue three cheers were given for him as he left, the platform.

Mr Delians, (a colored leecher and cupper.) next addressed the meeting. He said the colored people were not represented and this convention, except by his friend frederick Douglas. He was affeald to trust himself to speak of liberty while the Fogitive Slave law was in existence. The fire was greater in his breast than it ever was in Kossuth's, and the wrongs of Hungary sunk into insignificance beside those of the colored race. He had lost his patrioti-m, and had lost his confidence in the American people. He would rather die a brave death, than live a cowardly mean life.

Mr. Wand was the next speaker. He said that though brother Delany's face was as black as Erebus, his heart was as white as snow. It was like ivory cared in ebony. He was far better than some of those secondrels who had their necks enveloped in white handbet color had even gone through. They would soon make their little handear of liberty a leconomitive, which would bring them to the White House, when with a big scourge, they would drive out the thieves and rebbers.

It was then announced that Fred. Douglass had been shown as one of the permanent secretaries in the nominating convention which lelicied it ad applace.

The meeting the nadjourned till half-past seven o'clock. At the mas introduced to several of them personally, and some were the prettiest girs in the city. They appeared to be in extacies, but he would not make a speech for them.

The speakers were not of importance; the same applies to a mass meeting held in the grove on Pennstreet.

them
The speakers were not of importance; the same applies
to a mass meeting held in the grove on Pennstreet.
The great guns receive their fire till to-morrow.

THE EVENING'S SUMMARY

A mass meeting of ladies was called at Masonic Hall, to-night, which was largely attended. Numerous speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was evinced.

A young girl addressed the multitude from the theatre

A mass meeting was also held at the rear of the Ameri.

A number of delegates have their wives and daughters with them.

The Platform Committee, after being closeted seven hours, are prepared to report. They are divided on the name of the party, some being for the "Free Democracy," others for the "Friends of Freedom."

The people of Pittsburg appear to take but little interest in the Convention.

The Latest from Washington. ADDLITION CONVICTS PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

THE FISHERY BUSINESS, AND PROSPROTS OF A TREATY OF RECIPROCITY—MESSES. WEBSTER AND FILLMORE'S DIFFICULTY, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, August 11-10% P. M. Drayton and Sayers, the two men whom it will be re-membered were convicted in the Spring of 1848 at an at, tempt to run off a schooner load of slaves from this district, were to-day pardoned by the President, and left for Philadelphia this afternoon. This result has been brought about through the active and unceasing exertions of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts It appears that several months ago Mr. Sumner received a petition from the ultra-abolitionists of Massachusetts, for presen tation to the Senate, praying the release of the men Knowing, however, that the Senate had no power in the matter, Mr. Sumner addressed kimself practically to the subject, and made immediate application to the Presi dent. The men were imprisoned on account of the nonpayment of their fines, amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars, one half of which was to go to the Orphan Asylum of the district, and the other to the owners of the slaves. The President doubted his authority, under such circumstances, to exercise the pardening power. On this question Mr. Sumner submitted an etaborate opinion to the President, who subopinion, who on Saturday affirmed the power, and the csult was the immediate pardon of the men-limited owever, to a remission of the imprisonment, and leaving be fines still in force as a private claim. They have already explated their conduct by several years impri-sement.

aiready explated their conduct by second sement.

My statement to you, some days ago, denying that the executive has the power under a just construction of the executive has the power under a just construction of the econstruction. to make a treaty of reciprocity with the British provinces, having been controverted by a friend of Mr Webster's, who claims that that gentleman will make such a treaty, all I have to say, is, that I know Mr. Fillmore will never consent to any such course, and that Mr. Webter's own specches in the Senate, can be quoted to show that the executive would not be warranted in assuming a power so clearly delegated to Congress.

made; but if the President should see fit to send a measage to Congress, giving some authentic information as to the position of England upon the fishing question, apart from the cid decuments already sent, it is highly probable the committee may at once introduce their bill and report.

The runor this evening is, that the President and Mr. Webster have made up their differences. Doubtless they first the runor than a superior of the runor than the runor this evening is.

Webster have made up their differences. Doubtless the find that a quarrel greatly cements friendship. X. Y. Z.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Washington, August 11, 1852. Mr. BRADBURY made an explanation, denying that he

prepared an amendment to the census bill, out of which the difficulty respecting the salary of the Census Superin tendent has arisen.

Mr. Davis reported back the House bill, known as th

AT. DAVIS reported back the House bill, known as the River and Harbor bill, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Brodherd reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Herman Blennerhasset, and said that when the bill came up, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate, to vindicate the truth of history in one or two particulars.

A resolution to pay to the widow of Noah Hansom, decreased, the arrears of his salary as Messenger of the Senate, was agreed to

claims.

The resolution was taken up, when
Messrs Huxuen and Underwood opposed it, and Mr.
Radden sustained it. It was finally rejected, by ayes 6
nots not counted.

Mr. Burger. (dem.) of fa.; moved, and 5.000 extra copies of the report of the committee on the subject of the lails of the Ohio river as an obstruction of mavigation, were ordered to be printed.

Was taken up and Mr. Joses. (dem.) of Iowa, offered an amendment appropriating \$1.200 to compensate for certain depredations by Sioux Indians in Iowa. Agreed

an amendment appropriating \$1.200 to compensate for certain depredations by Sioux Indians in Iowa. Agreed to.

Mr. Clemens, (dem.) of Ala., offered an amendment appropriating \$555.000 to pay citizens of Alabama for Indian depredations.

Mr. Clemen, (fee soil) of Ohio, raised a point of order, that this was a private claim.

The question was debated. Messrs, Clemens and Dawson said that it was offered to the deficiency bill, and the Senste decided it was not a private claim.

The question was taken and by a vote of 20 to 10, it was decided the amendment was out of order.

Messrs, Archison, Cass, and Weller moved amendments which were ruled out of order.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Weller, (dem.) of Cal., moved to strike out \$3.000 for presents to California Indians, and insert \$10000, to purchase food and supplies for California Indians, with whom treatics were made which have been rejected by the Senate.

The amendment was modified in its terms, so as to declare that, by this appropriation, the government should not be considered as committed to any policy of contributing to the support of Indians.

A long debate took place upon the necessity of doing something to keep quiet these Indians, who from promises made by the Commissioners, negotiating the treaties which have been rejected, and the difficulty of making Indians comprehend that the government have refused to raiffy the promises made by its officers. The debate also included a discussion of what should be the general policy of the United States toward the Indian tribes of the country.

House of Representatives.

Washington. August 11, 1862.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the costs and fees of attorneys marshals, and clerks in the United States Circuit gad District Courts.

Mr. Miclanana answered the objections which have been made sgainst the bill and said that, by an estimate of the Department of the Interior, it would, if passed sare the government \$150,000 and double that amount to the public. He said, that the bill proposed to equalize fees and costs throughout the country. Having spent nearly nine menths of this session, he called on gentlemen to pass this one measure of reform and lay it at the feet of their constituents as an atonement for the past.

Mr. Latterers moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, yeas 40, may 112.

Pending the question, on ordering the bill to a third

yeas 40, nays 112.

Pending the question, on ordering the bill to a third reading, the morning hour expired.

PROTECTION TO PASSENGERS ON STEAMBOATS.

Mesers, Basoos and Baucos presented memorials, asking the passage of a law protecting lives on steamboats.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into committee on the

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into committee on the THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BALL.

The subject of allowing extra pay to the clerks in the executive and legislative departments of government in Washington, was resumed!

Mr. Brenton. (whig) of In., offered an amendment proposing a classification of elerks, they to continue in office not longer than twelve years; also, fixing the salaries of members of Congress at \$2,000 per annum, and milleage at twenty cents a mile, to be computed in a straight line—members to be fined for absence except in cases of sickness; this provision to take effect after March 4th 1853. He briefly explained the amendment, saying that it was proposed to remedy evils about which thore is much complaint in the country.

Mr. Hall. (dem.) of Mo., asked the gentleman to accept of the following modification, viz:—"Provided the administration should, of course, look among those who approve its policy to carry it into exception."

Mr. Baenton said he could not accept the proviso, as his amendment would divest the appointments, as far as possible, of party influence.

Mr. Hall said he was exceedingly sorry the gentleman repudiated the great leader of the whig party in this early stage of the contest, as the language of the proviso was copied in the words of General Scott himself.

Mr. Brenton's amendment was voted down

Mr. Jounson, (dem.) of Pa., moved an amendment, adding twenty per centro the puy of all employees of government engaged in any branch of mechanics, or as common laborers.

Mr. Florence. (dem.) of Pa., moved an amendment, that the prices now paid to all sewing women in the employ of the government, working upon any clothing, or any other of the supplies usually provided under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, and produced mainly by temale labor, be increased twenty-five per cent.

Beth of these amendments were rejected.

duced mainly by female labor, be increased twenty-five per cent.

Both of these amendments were rejected.
Finally, the proposition to increase the salaries of the clerks, meesengers, watchmen, and laborers, engaged in the executive and legislative departments. In this city, was agreed to, giving twenty per cent additional to those who do not receive exceeding \$1.200 per annum, to take effect from the lat of July last.

The provise of Mr. Dean, agreed to yesterday, was added to this, as follows:

Provised that this section shall not extend to any person receive as above for discharging the duties of more than the discharge the duties of more than the discharge the duties of the office for which he receives such estays, or to any person who does not actually discharge the duties of the office for which he receives such estays or to say person amount about pay said additional per centage to any such person, it shall be a mid-fementor in the person knowingly paying or receiving such distinct a final to a mid-fement punishment by the and imprisonment.

In addition to the above, there is a provise that the

each lights to more them and personners. In addition to the above, there is a provise that the provision of the section shall not apply to those whose compensation has been increased during the present session of Company.

tion
The Chairman ruled it out of order, and was sustained
by the Committee, by ayes 86, neys 81,
Various other amendments were acted upon, when the
Committee rose, and the bill, as amended, was reported to
the House.

The Town of Helena Burned-Steamboa

Sunk.

Sunk.

Louseness August 10, 1862.

By telegraph, from Momohie, we learn that the town of Heiena Ark., was almost entirely consumed by fire, on Monday night. Only two business houses are left. The less is estimated at \$100,000.

The steamer Emily struck a snag, on Friday last, in White river, cunk in twenty feet of water, and broke in two. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss.

The weather is cool and dry. It rained some in spots resterday, but did not do any good.

Advice-from Indiana. Kentucky and Ohio, in relation to corp, are most unfavorable. Nearly all farmers refuse osell. Parties who have large contracts to deliver hogs it five deliars, are purchasing all the corn and stock hogs hey can get.

The Cholera at Rochester.

Rochester, August 11, 1852.

The Beard of Health reports twelve new cases and three deaths from cholera during the twenty-lour hours ending at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The Board of Health report 5 new cases and 3 deaths by cholera during the 24 hours, ending 4 P. M., to-day. This is a great abatement.

The weather has been remarkably fine to-day.

Governor Hunt at Rockaway. A.nasv. August 11, 1852 Governor Hunt, who has been spending some days West Point, left there to day, for Rockaway, to be about ten days

Three Lives Lost in a Foul Well.

Calais, Me., August 11, 1852.

To-day, J. S. Phillips, Joel Gooch, and Mr. Henderson, of Alexandria, Me., were killed in a foul well. Mr. Phillips descended to cleanse it, but not returning, Mr. Gooch descended to assist him, and also fell a victim. Mr. Henderson then went down to make fast a rope to Mr. Gooch, and when about half way up, became exhausted, and fell into the well dead. Mr. John Gooch then went to their assistance, and barely escaped with his life. The bodies were extricated by means of a pole booked to their clothes.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

A gang of counterfeiters, carrying on their operations about eleven miles from Danville, was broken up, on Monday, by the police of this city, and high constable Hague, of Pittsburg. Dr. Geltner, the principal of the gang, was shot through the shoulder while attempting to eccape. He was captured, and lodged in the jail at Danville. The others all escaped, a signal having been given by a female in the lower part of the house. The whole of the counterfeiting apparatus, press and tools, were of the counterfeiting apparatus, press and tools, were secured, with three hundred counterfeit two's on the Harrisburg Bank, and bills of various other banks. Also several plates which were being altered, one on the Rhode Island Bank.

Island Bank.

The New York yacht Blanca came in early this morning, one hour and three minutes abead of the George L.

Broom; thus carrying off the prize of \$1,000.

George Burton was arrested here to day as a fu from justice, charged with passing counterfeit no the Commercial Bank, in Philadelphia.

Items from Boston. Boston, August 11, 1862. The bank Sultana of Boston, has been chartered for

The bark Sultana of Boston, has been chartered for a voyage to Australia. The Hon. Jabes P. Thompson, coalition Senator from Plymouth, in the last Legislature, hung himself in a barn at his residence, in Halifax yesterday. He was in good health, and, to all appearances, perfectly same. How. A Dwight Foster, a distinguished citizen of Worcester, died yesterday.

A letter dated Smyrna, July 12th, reports that, notwithstanding the choiera had broken out, business was never more encouraging.

The Kaine Extradition Case.

Coorgnardws. Acgust 11, 1852. On the return of the Marshal, this day, in the Kaine extradition case, Judge Nelson has made the following

The Marshal, H. F. Tallmadge, having made the re-tum in person to the haleas corpus—Ordered That in con-sequence of the difficult and important questions in-volved in the case, it be heard before all the Justices of the Supreme Court, in bank, at the commencement of the next term thereof; and that in the meantime, the prisoner remain in the custody of the said Marshal. Mr. Edwards is counsel for the British government

and Mr. Busteed for Kaine. The Liquor Troubles Down East, SEIZURE AT NEWPORT—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE

Chingle M. Hotels, etc.

Newroar August 11. 1862.

Complaints were made this moraing against the propriotors of the Ocean Atlantic and United States Hotels, on the charge of relling liquer.

A seizure was made at the Ocean House. The informers were assaulted with rotten eggs. &c. One mandrew a pistol. He was arrested and bailed. There is much excitement.

EXTENSIVE SEIZUEE OF LIQUOR AT FALL RIVER.

Boston, August 11, 1852.

Three thousand dollars worth of liquor was seized at
Fall River (Mass.) yesterday.

North Carolina Edection.

RALLEGA, N. C. August 11, 1852.
In fifty-one counties Reid gains 543. The whigs make a net gain of seven Commoners.

Markets.

New Obleans, August 9, 1852.

The sales of cotton on Saturday were 100 bales, and toay they were to the same extent. Middling is nominaly quoted at 9% a 9%c. The Pacific's news has been received, but produced no effect. Eleven more bales of
the new crop have been received, making a total of 18.

All our markets are dull. Mess pork, \$22. Bacon, sides,
10c. Rice—We are nearly bare of stock, and prices
ange from \$4.50 a \$5.

ange from \$4 50 a \$5.

Cincinnati. August 11, 1862.

Whiskey yesterday advanced to 165/c. It is now held

at 17c.

Almany. August 11, 1852.

No receipts were returned to day by the Collector.

Fiour rules dull. Wheat—sales of 4 000 bushels mixed.

Ohio at 86 ½ a 85c. Oats are better; sales of 5,000 bushels at 44 ½c. Corn—5,000 bushels changed hands at 61 ac 61 ½c. for Western mixed. The receipts of grain are very

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. The Result of the North Carolina

Election. Nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidence

&c., &c., &c.

We have received some important political intelligence from the South. It appears that a portion of the whigs of North Carolina, opposed to the election of General Scott, have nominated Daniel Webster for President, and Wm. A. Graham for Vice President, and are to call a convention and select an electoral ticket. A similar movement is to be made in Georgia, and it is likely to spread throughout the South. We take the following address to the publie, from the Wilmington (N. C) Commercial, a whig paper, of the 10th inst., ten days after the election in that State :-

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, August 10.] DANIEL WEBSTER, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

At the request of many of our fellow citizens, who are exposed to the election of Scott, we hoist the flag of Webster and Graham around which they invite the friends of the Constitution to rally, in the Presidential contest. We take this step at the request of those whigs who believe there should be manicoed in mankind; adherence to political principles, and the love of country, and the fear of God, in the discharge of their public duties. They do but assert a acutiment greatly pervading the southern mind and heart, at the present, and almost universal in North Carolina, previously to the fitte nomination. They regret that they cannot act with their political brethren—but believe they have taken the only ground upon which the rights of the south can be vindicated, her institutions sustained, and the union of the States preserved. If they are to fall, they will be crushed by the falling pillars of the Constitution, to which they will cling to the last.

But what will be accomplished by this movement? A matter of momentous import. The anti-Scott whigs will have an opportunity of asserting their principles. And is

to stand up for apparent rights, based on the solid founthe present occasion.

What was truth in May last, is truth at the present
time—what was correct principles then will certalaly be
till November. We all recollect how violently Mr. Mangum was denounced for giving the State of North Carolina to Scott. Seward and Co. We believe every whig
apper in the State condemned him in severe terms. And
yet, because a few Southern men betrayed the trust reposed in them by their constituents, and "sold their
bithright for a mess of pottage," we are required to do
just as Mr. Mangum did. We are required to swell the
free soil and abolition triumph, though obtained by
treachery and defection, in order to sustain a candidate
for the Presidency supposed to be available. And now
all that the Scott whigs can justly say to our friend; is,
you must change, because we changed. It cannot be
that any principle is descerated because it was a principle with the whig party, before the nomination, that
Southern institutions should be made secure by realsing
the influences of the free soilism and abolitionism that
nominated Scott. No one pretended to deny, before the
nomination, that Seward, Greeley and Co. were the political godfathers of Scott. What has changed the character of Scott's supporters, or altered the nature of his affinities? Nothing. These are all in active life and
being, and are only clouded and smothered by the officeseckers and spoil-hunters of the whig party, and their
supporters, who are more anxious about the success of
the party than the destiny of the Republic, or the safety
of Scuthern institutions.

It is said that the friends of Scott in the convention did
not care so much about him, but only wanted him as the
available instrument in crushing Filmore And for what
did they desire to crush that good and great and glorious
man? Because he had stood up for the Constitution and
the Compromise; sustained the laws that protected Southern rights, and was a favorite of the South. That was all
-nothi